

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH

He Defines at Length His Party's Policy.

DEFENDS THE CHICAGO PLATFORM

And Replies to the Attacks Made Upon It—Money the Paramount Issue—No Claim Made To Reconstruct Society.

New York, Aug. 13.—The following is the speech delivered by W. J. Bryan at Madison Square garden in response to the address formally notifying him of his nomination by the Chicago convention:

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee and fellow citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged, but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Not To Reconstruct Society.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness, both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law." We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the prudent in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of idleness. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens. I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people.

Equal Rights for All.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated

in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag.

Income Tax Plank Defended.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation, it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not compelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich.

The Money Question.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principal of bimetalism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the democratic, populist and silver parties—have not only declared for bimetalism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The republican platform expressly declares that bimetalism is desirable when it pledges the republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetalism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetalism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any nation of the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

Are They Sincere?

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetalism. Between bimetalism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetalism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetalism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetalism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetalism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

What Is Honest Money?

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Prof. Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold-standard authorities, in his work on bimetalism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in

value, but expressly asserts "that there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable." He even suggests that a multiple standard, wherein the unit is "based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption," would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because "a long-time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning." It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetalism, or any other system, gives a just standard of value.

Insurance Policies and Savings Banks.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but those policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders. Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses. It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy. Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Lenders Instead of Borrowers.

If it is asserted, as it is constantly asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetalism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become lenders of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even the holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone.

No New Experiment.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold.

Greenbacks and Treasury Notes.

The retirement of the greenback and treasury notes would not protect the treasury, because the same policy which now leads the secretary of the treasury to redeem all government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, if the greenbacks and treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption, the banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now. The government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or must retire all silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to ask their designs in ambiguous phrases? We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold and worth the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws, and in defiance of them. The best

known law of commerce is the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument upon it. We apply this law to money when we say that a reduction in the volume of money will raise the purchasing power of the dollar; we also apply the law of supply and demand to silver when we say that a new demand for silver created by law will raise the price of silver bullion. Gold and silver are different from other commodities, in that they are limited in quantity.

The Supply of Silver.

Because gold and silver are limited, both in the quantity now in hand and in annual production, it follows that legislation can fix the ratio between them. Any purchaser who stands ready to take the entire supply of any given article at a certain price can prevent that article from falling below that price. So the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. The only question upon which international bimetalists differ is: Can the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio create a demand for silver which, taken in connection with the demand already in existence, will be sufficient to utilize all the silver that will be presented at the mints? They agree in their defense of the bimetallic principle, and they agree in unalterable opposition to the gold standard. International bimetalists cannot complain that free coinage gives a benefit to the mine owner, because international bimetalism gives to the owner of silver all the advantages offered by independent bimetalism at the same ratio. They must rest their opposition upon one ground only, namely: That the supply of silver available for coinage is too large to be utilized by the United States.

We Can Fix the Price.

In discussing this question we must consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of silver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchant silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver, because India, China, Japan and Mexico and all other silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at any price which we may fix. Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean.

Fifty-cent Dollars.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws, a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetalism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the euphonious pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor. In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have.

Honest differences of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but, when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

Appeal To Citizens of New York.

Citizens of New York: I have traveled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living

faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that, in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetalism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the moneychangers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

Our Country's Mission.

I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetter of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That statue—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

Typical Charge With Great Oracles Toward the People.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 13.—Papers received here by the steamship Empress of Japan charge the Japanese forces in Formosa with inexcusable cruelties toward the people of that island who resist the new government. They also chronicle considerable property loss by the second tidal wave along the northern Japanese coast. A commercial treaty has been completed between Japan and China on the basis outlined in the treaty of peace signed in May, 1895.

Daly To Be Released.

Limerick, Aug. 13.—John Daly, undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life after having been tried and convicted with J. F. Egan and others at the Warwick assizes in 1894 of treason and felony, having been arrested while in possession of dynamite bombs, has received an intimation from the governor of Portland prison that he will be released within a few days by order of the home secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley.

Crete in Anarchy.

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—The government of Turkey has rejected the demands of the Cretans and has definitely refused to make any concessions to the people of the island of Crete beyond those extended to them by the Halaepa convention, because the porte claims that a state of anarchy prevails throughout the island and the insurrection of the Christian inhabitants is being renewed.

Shah's Assassin Hanged.

Teheran, Aug. 13.—Mollah Reza, who on the afternoon of May 1 assassinated Nasr-Ed-Deen, shah of Persia, by shooting the monarch with a pistol as he was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, near Teheran, has been hanged for his crime. An immense crowd witnessed the assassin's death.

More Heat Victims in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.—Ten deaths directly attributable to the heat and thirty less serious prostrations were yesterday's record in Philadelphia. The mercury climbed up steadily throughout the day until 4:30, at which hour the maximum—97 degrees—was reached. It is cooler to-day.

Wyoming Republicans.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 13.—The republican state convention last night entered upon a discussion whether to adopt the financial plank of the St. Louis platform, to reaffirm the free silver plank of the last two state conventions, or adopt a compromise financial platform.

Lincoln Bicycle Found.

Providence, Aug. 13.—The bicycle stolen from Irwin Lincoln by the self-confessed murderer Burt Willis of Tannan at the time he shot and killed Frederick V. Strange in June was found in Bristol harbor last evening. The Taunton police fished for the wheel since last Sunday.

BRYAN AND SEWALL

Formally Notified at New York City of Their Nomination.

THE GARDEN DENSELY CROWDED

Several United States Senators and Congressmen Present—Mr. Bryan's Voice Hoarse and He Showed Signs of Fatigue—Sewall's Address.

New York, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified last night that they were the choice of the democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks and interest had risen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed his effort before the Chicago convention. Mr. Bryan, himself, had been partly responsible for the feverish feeling generated among the people. Only the other day, when a crowd of enthusiasts gathered at a station along the route of his journey from Lincoln to New York, had impetuously turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That statue—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

These included Senators Stewart, Blanchard, Camden, Blackburn, Tillman, Pasco, and a number of congressmen. In the boxes were seated Mrs. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Gov. Stone and many others. Mrs. Bryan was recognized as she entered the box and the audience went wild, cheering her for fully five minutes. The principal actor of the evening entered the hall by a private entrance unknown to the crowd outside. But when he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan" was the shout of those who knew him, and as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come the cheering became louder and louder. At 8:15 o'clock Senator Jones of Arkansas called the meeting to order. Elliott Danforth was made the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Danforth told the people that he knew they did not want a speech, and he was not going to disappoint them. He closed by presenting Gov. Wm. H. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee on nominations. There were more cheers. He then gave notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination. Although the cheering thousands in the hall were hot of body and hoarse of throat, they rose as one man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a wild demonstration. The band struck up a lively air and added to the din. Mr. Bryan held up his hand for silence. It was like an incentive to yell louder. The audience finally became quiet enough for Mr. Bryan to be heard and he began his speech. His voice was firm, but it showed signs of hoarseness. He was often interrupted with applause, and this seemed to annoy him, as he showed signs of fatigue. (The main points of Mr. Bryan's speech are printed in another column of this paper.)

Arthur Sewall's Speech.

When Mr. Bryan concluded, after speaking an hour and forty minutes, there was another demonstration, but it was brief, the audience showing fatigue from the heat of the hall, and they began to retire. Gov. Stone then in a few words notified Arthur Sewall of his nomination. Mr. Sewall, after thanking the committee for the honor conferred upon him, said: "Our party and, we believe, a great majority of the American people are convinced that the legislation of '73, demonizing silver, was a wrong inflicted upon our country which should and must be righted. We believe that the single gold standard has rendered our monetary system unsafe. We believe that we need and must have the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system strong and stable, capable of meeting the demands of a growing country and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, and that will protect us from the fluctuations of to-day, so disastrous to every business and industry of the land. We demand the free coinage of silver, the opening of our mints to both money metals without discrimination."

Who pays

for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash? Whoever it is, he or she ought to insist that the washing shall be done with Pearl-line, and with Pearl-line only. Then that ruinous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with.

It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear. It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. Pearl-line saves not only hard work, but hard-earned money.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearl-line." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearl-line, be honest—send it back. **Send it Back**

ARE YOU WID. US?

You Will Be if You Glance Over These Items.

Egg Shell Butter Plates, per dozen,	15c
Int. Cut Glass Sauce Dishes,	3c
Blue and White After Dinner Cups and Saucers,	7c
Japanese Tea Pots,	10c
Japanese Fire Screens, hand painted,	12c

Come and see the pretty things we have to show.

BRALL'S BAZAAR,

21 West Main Street. — Bull's Opera House Building.

STERN'S. STERN'S.

The season is about over in Millinery, and we have commenced to cut prices so low that they sell at sight. Just received a new invoice of Ladies' White and Colored Sailor Hats, an entirely new style. Come and look at them. Shirt Waists are about a thing of the past. Look here—A 50c waist 25c., a \$1 waist 50c., a \$1.98 waist, fine lawn, large sleeves, white collar, \$1.23 to close. Ladies all wool Separate Skirts from \$1.39 on up to \$15 in all lengths. All at Our Handsome Store.

L. STERN. 13-15 North Street.

Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

AT THE

NEW IDEA

Untrimmed Sailor Hats, in black and white, from 15c up. Trimmed Sailor Hats from 23c up. Shirt Waists from 19c up. Duck Suits from 98c up. Shirt Waist Sets, Belts, Belt Buckles, Neckties, and in fact everything pertaining to ladies', misses' and children's wear you can find at

M. KATZINGER'S, Corner North and West Main Sts.
P. S.—Special Bargains in White and Dresden Silk Parasols.

Save Your Fruits and Vines BY USING Per-Oxide Silicates!

The great bug destroyer. Not injurious to horses and cattle but sure death to the potato bug, currant worms and other insects. Sold by

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Refrigerators, Screen Doors, Window Shades at Reduced Prices

to close out. Gasoline Stoves at cost. Call and see our Oil Stoves—The Blue Flame beats them all. Call and see them at

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored. Sold with a Written Guarantee to cure Lost Vitality, Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Failing Memory, and all Wasting Diseases and all Weaknesses resulting from early or later excesses. \$1 per box, 6 for \$5.

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Get the best COAL. They buy right now in the summer time, when many don't think of it. They get their coal at a low price, and they get it from a reliable dealer. They get it from a dealer who is not rushed with orders, and can give their customers the best attention. They get it from a dealer who will endeavor to serve you well on present or future orders, either for

COAL, LUMBER,

or anything in our line. A trial will prove or disprove what we say.

GORDON & HORTON,

Telephone Call No. 151 12-20 Henry Street.

DEAF MUTES ARE PROFANE.

They Swear with the Wave of the Hand with the Greatest Ease.

Several frantic passes of the hand in front of a companion's face, and a man who never had spoken a word and never will speak a word had sworn at the other as plainly as if the articulate words had been shouted. It is something of a puzzle to many how persons who cannot hear a sound acquire a profane vocabulary, but the solution is easy. The average deaf mute, educated by the most approved methods, can tell what a person is saying by the movement of his lips, provided they be visible. Deaf mutes who can read the movement of the lips or the sign language study the Bible, and in consequence they are as familiar with the phrase consigning sinners to everlasting perdition as are those gifted with speech and hearing.

Following this line of argument, one of the most successful teachers of the deaf and dumb in this city said recently: "It is not at all difficult to see how the deaf and dumb learn the use of profanity. It is a strange thing, perhaps, but they rarely make their profane signs except under circumstances which provoke any ordinary person to the use of profanity. On the other hand, deaf mutes vary in temperament as widely as other people, and where one has a seemingly complete vocabulary of profanity, others seldom or never give expression to such sign language."

Said another instructor: "It is something which we cannot explain any more than can parents, as a rule, tell how their little children, brought up among all the refining influences of home, learn to swear almost before they can talk plainly. Like other things which we have taught, the pupils pick up profanity in the streets from seeing men swear at one another, and when one learns the use of profanity the others soon pick it up."

There is no greater authority in the country upon the subject of deaf mutes than Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, who has been a preacher to and teacher of those without speech or hearing for half a century. His father, Thomas M. Gallaudet, in 1817 founded at Hartford, Conn., the first school for deaf mutes in this country, and in 1839 Rev. Thomas Gallaudet began his mission work among them.

Dr. Gallaudet said, when asked about deaf mutes and their ways: "Aside from their inability to speak or hear, deaf mutes are in no wise different from other persons. They have the same feelings and the same passions, and in their way express themselves just as forcibly as those who speak and hear. As a matter of fact the sign language used by these people is, in many cases, more expressive than any spoken words, and in cases of anger the deaf mutes find no difficulty in expressing themselves or making those with whom they are angry understand exactly what is meant."

"To express sorrow for anyone the deaf-mute will assume a sorrowful countenance, and rub his hand over his heart in a circle, meaning thereby that sorrow is grinding his heart. In anger what is more expressive than an angry countenance and the clinched hands shaken above the head?"

"The sign language for deaf-mutes was invented about 150 years ago by Abbe De l'Eppe, a teacher in a French school. He noticed the signs which the children made to each other and understood. He elaborated these signs and as a result what is known as the manual sign language was evolved. The oral system, or that of understanding by means of watching the lips of the speaker, was a late invention. There are to-day between 75 and 80 schools in this country for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. There is also a college for them at Washington, D. C. Most of the schools teach what is known as the combination system, which is both the oral and manual systems combined. There is a church mission in this city for deaf-mutes and the Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes, on the Hudson river, just below Poughkeepsie."—N. Y. Recorder.

THE CHIEF'S DOG.

Magician McAllister's Trick Cost the Poor Brute His Life.

Nothing so completely mystifies an Indian as to witness the operations of some itinerant sleight-of-hand performer, many of whom find their way into the sparsely settled portions of the northwest, where they are always sure to reap a good harvest. Prof. McAllister, the magician, once visited a camp of River Crows on the Yellowstone, and, after extracting various packs of cards and other articles from the ears, noses and mouths of the astonished Indians, was invited to a big feast of roast dog and other delicacies. Chief Two Belly was so impressed with the great medicine powers of the professor that he took him to his daughter, Miss Wicista-Neeta (meaning Wind Cat) and offered her for a wife at the low price of two ponies. The feast and daughter were both declined, but as McAllister was leaving the tepee he spied a lean, yellow cur. He asked Chief Two Belly how much he would take for the dog, at the same time stroking the brute down the back to his tail length and each time taking a handful of money from the end of the tail.

"Him very valuable dog," said McAllister, picking a coin out of the dog's eye and another out of his nose. "Two ponies for him, chief?"

The Indians, with eyes as big as saucers, stood in awe and astonishment, and shook their heads. After McAllister had gone they carried the poor dog down to the river side and cut him open, but the goose had no golden egg, and they went slowly back to camp as completely dumfounded and as solemn as human beings can possibly be.—Buffalo Express.

—It cost Oxford university \$1,600 to go to the high court of justice and have the title "Ford's Professor of English Literature" changed to "Ford's Lecturer."

BLIND BOYS PLAY BALL.

Their Game Differs in Many Details from the Regular One.

Prof. R. B. Huntington, of the Kentucky school, describing baseball among the blind, says: The baseball game differs, of course, in many of its details from the regular game. The diamond is not of regulation size, but it is of regulation form. The distance between bases is but 40 feet. The fielders are stationed the same as in the National league game, with the exception that there is a right shortstop, thus making ten men to a side. In the outfield, in public games, there is an unlimited number of players, each taking a turn at the bat, first moving up one position whenever a batsman is put out.

The catcher sits on the ground, well back from the home plate, and, to guard against injury, he wears a mask and a chest protector. His position is such that when a pitcher delivers a ball it strikes the ground just between the knees and is taken on the short bourn.

The batsman takes his position at the plate with a heavy flat bat, somewhat like those used in cricket. The umpire, who must be a man of unimpaired vision, calls upon the pitcher to get ready, and then clearly sings out: "One, two, three!" At the word three the pitcher must loyally deliver the ball. He pitches in the slow, underhand way peculiar to the game 25 or 30 years ago, the idea being to deliver a ball that can be hit by the batsman, who, standing there in the darkness, with a sharpened sense of hearing and a wonderful conception of the time that must elapse before the ball reaches him, is prepared to strike.

If the batsman should miss the ball bounces into the catcher's lap, and is returned to the pitcher by a single toss with a precision that is wonderful. When the ball is batted the umpire calls out quickly to the fielder in whose direction it is traveling, and he, guided by a sense of hearing, either catches the ball or follows it in its course through the grass. Six strikes are an out. In fielding any number of bounces are permitted. If the batted ball is a "hot liner" and traveling straight for an infielder's head, the umpire shouts a warning, and in such cases the player ducks or falls to the turf.

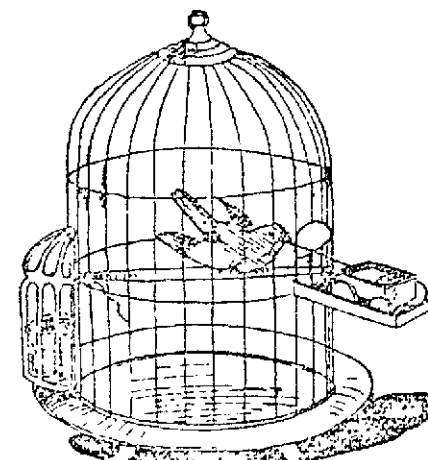
It is possible, in fact, the ball is frequently fielded to first in time to put out the runner. When throwing to first the assisting player, who is guided by the voice of the batsman, calculates the distance with nicety and throws the ball so that it strikes the ground a few yards in front of the batsman. The latter hears it coming and usually gets it without further assistance. Runner bases was formerly a difficult thing. There were then three trees on the diamond, toward which the runner ran with outstretched hands. Bags have since been substituted for bases, and the runner is guided by the voice of the batsman, who is required to shout "First, first, first!" In like manner the other bags are won. Once on a base the runner is pretty sure to get home, unless his side dies at the home plate. Six outs put a side out.—Boston Transcript.

WORK FOR THEIR FOOD.

Canaries Which Afford Lots of Fun to New York Children.

In the big window of a fashionable barber's shop uptown there are several queerly-made bird cages, in which live the yellowest of yellow canaries. Attached to each of the cages, and projecting from their sides, are flat pieces of brass, on which slide up and down tiny little wagons filled with seed. When the birds need a meal, they pull a string fastened to the fronts of these little carts, and drag them up the inclined brass plane within reach. After the canaries have had their fill they let go the cords, and the small carts slide back to their buffers, outside the cage.

When water is needed the birds are compelled to pull on a long cord, which



WORKING FOR HIS FOOD.

draws up a miniature bucket, from which they drink, and then, loosening their hold, the water pail drops down to the bottom of the cage. You see, these birds have been taught to work for their meals, and they seem to enjoy the labor immensely.

A crowd of children is always gathered in front of the barber's window, eagerly watching every movement of the birds, and exclaiming with delight, when they are about lifting their food within easy reach of their bills.—N. Y. Recorder.

A Physician's Explanation.

Dr. J.—"A little boy, four years old, had never seen a funeral procession, for they are of rare occurrence in the quiet side street where the doctor lives. Late, however, one of the doctor's patients died, and there was a burial from the street."

As the procession moved along the little boy came running to his father, and, pointing to the barse, asked:

"Oh, papa, what is that?"

"That, my child," said the doctor, with a deep sigh, "is an erroneous diagnosis!"—Youth's Companion.

In a City Flat Building.

A little girl who is now enjoying her first experience of living in a block thus described it in a letter to another child: "This is a very queer place. Next door is fastened on our house."—Chicago Record.

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

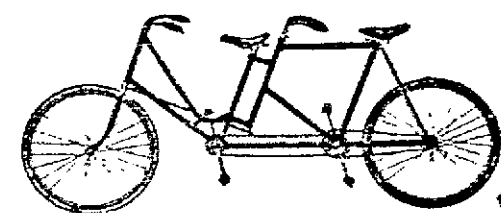
BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Bicycles and Cycling Sundries.



BARNES, SPALDING, DAYTON, FOWLER, REMINGTON, PIERCE AND CRENDEN.

Following second-hand wheels for sale cheap—Columbias, Victors, Stearns, Eagles, Rambler Racer, Ben-Hur, Centrals, Warwicks, Envoys, Keatings, all in good condition. Prices from \$15 to \$50. Wheels for rent by hour, day, week or month. Repairing in all branches a specialty.

C. L. SWEZY,

24 North Street. Corner King Street, Middletown

Horse Hay Rakes, Tedders

AND

MOWING MACHINES AT BARGAIN PRICES. MILLSPAUGH HARDWARE CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Corner Main and Canal Streets, Middletown, N. Y.

Something Handsome!

Our Summer Dresses for children. Nowhere can you find such a selection as at the

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR

116 North Street, Middletown, N. Y.

All the latest shades in Tan Hose.

DOWN THEY GO.

All Russet Shoes Will Be Sold at Reduction of Ten Per Cent for the next thirty days. These are new style gods in late

shades. Come quick before the sizes are broken.

A, B, C, D and E widths at

J. G. HARDING'S, No. 25 West Main Street.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF

SAPOLIO



RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S NERVEINE PILLS

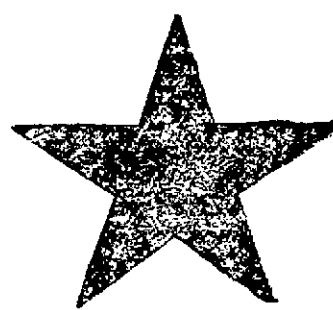
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling of the Testes, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of "tonics" or "stimulants," which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold only by W. D. Onley, Middletown, N. Y.

DAILY ARGUS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1896.

C. MACARDELL, JR.,
PUBLISHER.
GEORGE H. THOMPSON, Editor.
J. F. ROBINSON, City Editor.
A. E. NICKLSON, City Editor.



For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
For Vice-President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
The Democratic electors of the State of New York are requested to meet in sending three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District to a State Convention, to be held at Buffalo, on Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.
(Signed) J. W. HINKLEY, Chairman.
August 7, 1896.

An admirable summary of Bryan's speech of acceptance is published on the first page of this paper. Read it.

If the Democratic State Convention endorses the Chicago ticket, and it will do so beyond the shadow of a doubt, the leading gold bolters say it will be necessary to make independent State, Congressional and Assembly nominations. The zeal of new converts is proverbial, but it does not account for the anxiety of these new allies of McKinleyism to ruin the party which they can no longer rule. It's a case of false love turned to sudden hate.

BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

William J. Bryan's speech of acceptance delights his friends and confounds his enemies. It is moderate and conservative, direct and outspoken, leaving no doubt as to the candidate's position on any of the issues of the campaign. It is calm, dispassionate and earnest, appealing to the reason on argument rather than to the imagination by brilliant rhetoric. Yet it is never dull and commonplace and even that part of it which deals with the dry facts of finance is bright and interesting and the reasons for the faith that is in the advocates of free coinage are so clearly and succinctly stated that they cannot fail to carry conviction to those who have not made up their minds and closed their ears to argument and reason.

The speech rings throughout with confidence. It is the utterance of a man sure of the soundness of his position and of the righteousness and justice of his cause, and therefore sure of its ultimate success. He has nothing to excuse or apologize for, and the arguments that he uses are not in defense of his position but for the information of the people, that they may know just why he holds the views that he does on the great questions of the day.

The keynote of the speech is its sincere Americanism,—not the pinchy article allied to jingoism which would needlessly embroil this country in quarrels and wars with foreign nations, but genuine Americanism, born of faith in the greatness of this country, in the strength of its institutions, in the honesty and integrity of the masses of its people and in their ability, under Divine help and favor, to work out for themselves alone, without foreign help or interference, a great and glorious destiny. The speech could not have been made by a man who was not inspired by lofty patriotism and an abiding trust in the American people.

The speech will be measured by the effect which it produces on the country. Its calmness and moderation disarm hostility, its earnestness and sincerity command respect and confidence, and no one can doubt that its influence will be widespread and far-reaching. It will win for Mr. Bryan the votes of thousands of citizens who have been halting between two opinions, but who will now cast their political lot with the candidate of the plain people, whose candidacy stands for popular rights and the cause of the toilers and producers,—the wealth-makers of our land.

THE HOT WAVE STILL HERE.

Slightly Lower Temperature, But Increased Humidity—A Little Relief Promised, To-morrow.

There was a slight let up in the heat, last night, thermometers marking several degrees lower than they had done the day before. This morning it was decidedly cooler, but later in the day, though thermometers did not climb as high as they have on some of the hottest days, a marked increase of the humidity in the atmosphere made people almost as uncomfortable as on any of the previous days since the hot wave came upon us.

"Not quite so warm" is the best promise that the Weather Bureau can make for to-morrow, but that prediction is only verified, we will all be content.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

A TERRIFIC SUMMER STORM.

Dense Darkness Followed by Floods of Rain—A Whole Family Swept Away and Drowned.

BY UNITED PRESS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The darkness of night settled on Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock, this morning, frightening some people. A terrific electric storm followed, lasting till noon, during which time 1½ inches of rain fell. The sewers were choked and all the traction lines stopped for a while. No injury or loss of life is reported.

At the hamlet of Dehaven the darkness was something extraordinary, while the thunder, lightning and rain were terrific, the small streams becoming raging rivers. The Appleton's residence was completely wrecked, and father, mother and four children were carried into the Allegheny River and drowned. Dwellings, stables, fences and domestic animals were carried off. Fully a dozen persons who are known to have been in the vicinity where the worst damage was done cannot be found, and it is feared they perished. Portions of Sharpburg and Etua were flooded and damaged.

HEAT NOT QUITE SO BAD.

A Fifteen Mile Breeze in New York—Thirteen Deaths and Fifteen Prostrations.

By United Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The weather, this forenoon, is practically the same as yesterday, except that a fifteen mile breeze was blowing, but cities west and north report decreasing temperatures. There were thirteen deaths and fifteen prostrations from midnight to 9 o'clock, this forenoon, showing a perceptible falling off from the same time yesterday. Up to 3 o'clock there had been twenty-three deaths and forty prostrations.

A LAKE SHORE TRAIN WRECKED—Plunged Into a Washout Caused by a Cloudburst—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

BY UNITED PRESS.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—An east bound special mail train from Chicago, on the Lake Shore road, was wrecked near Otis, Ind., at 4 o'clock, this morning, and the engineer and fireman were killed. The engine and all the cars except one were piled in a washout thirty feet deep and seventy feet long. Nine passengers were injured. A cloudburst caused the washout.

A CASHIER'S SUICIDE.

A New Examiner Discovered an Old Shortage and the Banker Killed Himself.

By United Press.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 13.—Josiah E. Kelly, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, committed suicide, to-day. He was short \$2,400. The deficit had existed since 1891, but a new bank examiner suddenly appeared in the city and took Kelly by surprise before he could juggle the accounts.

DYNAMITERS TO BE RELEASED.

BY UNITED PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The government has announced that as a result of a medical examination it will release dynamiters Daly, Gallagher, Whitehead and Devany who are undergoing sentences.

THE VALKYRIE ON THE OTHER SIDE

BY UNITED PRESS.

GORRACK, Scotland, Aug. 13.—The Dunraven syndicate cutter Valkyrie, which sailed from New York, July 14, arrived here, this morning.

SILVER AMONG THE FARMERS.

(From the Oswego Palladium.)

Ex-Assemblyman George M. Sweet, of Oswego county, has come out strong for free silver and the election of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Sweet has been for many years one of the strongest Republicans in his district, has been honored with town and county office and been elected Member of Assembly. He is a rich farmer, and he has reached the conclusion that free silver is the nation's salvation, after having studied the subject for twelve years. Mr. Sweet is regarded at home and by his friends as a level-headed, conservative man; not given to doing things on impulse, and his action will have great weight in helping other Republicans in his town to reach a similar conclusion.

Strong Nerves

Nerves just as surely come from the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called blood diseases. This is simply because the blood affects the condition of all the

bones, muscles and tissues. If it is impure, it cannot properly sustain these parts. If made pure, rich, red and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries health instead of disease, and repairs the worn, nervous system as nothing else can. This nervous prostration, hysteria, neuritis, heart palpitation, are cured by

5 Cts. a Pound Granulated Sugar.

25 Cts. a Pound Best Japan Tea.

25 Cts. a Pound Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, and, as a general use,

Brother and Jewelry Both Gone.

James McGuire, of New York city, visited his sister, Mrs. Fred Van Buren, in Newburgh, retaining several days. He was missing, yesterday morning, and so were one gold watch, two filled watches, diamond ring and pin, bracelet and other articles of jewelry and eight dollars in cash. One of the missing watches belonged to his brother, F. J. McGuire, who is a bookkeeper in the Erie office in Newburgh.

Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

Gov. Morton has appointed W. W. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Pratt. He is a Republican, but was appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the International Maritime Commission.

Many Cases of Pinkeye.

As a result of the heat or some other morbid agency a number of cases of pinkeye have occurred in this city, within the past few days. The disease isn't at all serious, but it is decidedly annoying and adds nothing to the beauty of the person whose eyes it decorates.

WHY GOLD IS PREFERRED.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

If gold should be treated by the governments of the world as silver has been treated, the effect upon the bullion value of gold would be precisely the same as has been witnessed in the case of silver. In other words, using silver alone as money, the bullion value of silver would steadily increase and the bullion value of gold, as measured in silver, would decrease. The silver dollar would then be the very men who now argue against it, be called the "honest" dollar and the gold dollar would be called the "dishonest" dollar. Soon after the great discoveries of gold in California and Australia in the early fifties the bond holders and security holders of that day started an agitation in favor of demonetizing gold. Chevalier, the French economist, wrote a book strongly advocating this course. The security holders are always consistent in their actions. They want scarce money, dear money. They have no love for gold particularly. If the production of gold should greatly increase in the future and the production of silver diminish every one of them would turn around and declare silver was the only proper money metal. People who would then want gold also used as money would be called "anarchists" and other opprobrious names.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

JAS. F. FIGHT, Commission Broker, Stern Building, 10 North Street, Middletown, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
New York, Aug. 13, '96.
Yesterday To-day
Close Close
Sugar..... 56 3/4 101 3/4
A. T. & S. F..... 101 1/2 105 1/2
C. B. & Q..... 56 1/2 58 1/2
Chicago Gas..... 49 5/8 51 1/2
D. L. & W..... 129 1/4 142 1/2
Dis. & Cut. F..... 129 1/4
Erie..... 25 1/2
General Electric..... 24
L. & N..... 49 41 1/4
L. S..... 137 140
M. P..... 16 16 1/4
N. Y. & N. E..... 90 1/2 92
N. W..... 80 1/2 81 1/2
Sasquehanna & Western..... 17 17 1/2
Sasquehanna & West., pref..... 12 1/2 12 1/2
O. & W..... 74 1/4 74
Manhattan..... 71 1/4 71 1/2
Southern Ry..... 10
P. & R..... 61 1/2 58 1/2
R. I..... 62 1/2 64 1/2
C. M. & St. P..... 61 1/2 61 1/2
C. P..... 75 1/2 77 1/2
W. Union..... 108 1/2
Nat. Loan..... 54 1/2 55 1/2
Sept. Wheat..... 23 22 1/2
Sept. Corn..... 15 1/4 15 1/4
Sept. Pork..... \$6 27 \$6 45
Sept. Lard..... 3 20 3 27

MARRIED.

GOLDSMITH—PARSONS—In this city, Aug. 8th, '96, by Rev. Frank A. Heath, George E. Goldsmith, of Crystal Run, and Lavina E. Parsons, of Danmasset.

DIED.

BUCHANAN—At Orange County Home for Aged Women, in this city, Aug. 13th '96, Sally Buchanan, aged eighty-six years, three months, three days.

Funeral services will be held from the Home, on South street, Saturday, at ten a. m. Interment in family plot, at Florida, N. Y.

JUDSON—At 130 Prospect avenue, this city, Aug. 12th, '96, Clarence B., only child of Mr. and Mrs. Abram L. Judson, aged one year, eight months, twenty-one days.

Interment at Montgomery.

FRED O. ROCKAFELLOW, Undertaker, No. 30 North street, Middletown, Telephone No. 2. New York office, 151 East 2nd St.

KAPP & MERRITT, Undertakers and Embalmers, corner West Main and James St. Ladies assistant. Telephone Nos. 10 and 22.

JOHN DONOVAN, Undertaker and Embalmer, 121 North street. Telephone No. 10. Telephone 15. Ladies assistant. Open day and night.

DOUGHERTY & KELLY, Undertakers and Embalmers, 50 Cottage street, Middletown. Telephone 42, night and day.

25 Cts. a Pound Best Japan Tea.

5 Cts. a Pound Granulated Sugar.

SLOAT'S Cash Store.

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CARSON & TOWNER.

SHIRTS!

We are Offering 75 Dozen Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, Made from Utica Muslin, with Linen Bosom, at 38c Each.

If interested, take a look, and you will buy.

CARSON & TOWNER,

No. 11 West Main Street.

Telephone 166.

STILL THEY GO.

Prices tell the story. We are bound to close out our stock of clothing. We want the room and you want the goods at prices we offer. Hats, Hats, Caps, Caps, Leather Belts, Bicycle Stockings. The silk and Wool Outing Shirt is a big seller. We carry a full stock of all the cheaper grades. Negligee Shirts with attached and detached collars and cuffs.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT!

We are keeping our men busy through the dull season by the orders we are taking, at the special prices we are offering for a Suit or Extra Trousers.

JOHN E. ADAMS,

No. 41 North Street, Middletown.

To Place Plainly Before the People

THE GOODS AND PRICES

WE SHOW IS

The Entire Purpose of Our Adv.

Buyers can take any statement we make and prove it any time. For instance, ask for our 26 inch Gloria Umbrella at 59c, with Dresden handle, or our all wool Serge at \$1.75 per dress, black, navy, light blue and cardinal.

Our 40 inch Apron Lawn, with lace border, at 10c per yard.

Our open edge Hamburg at 6, 12½ and 25c, about one-half value

Our best quality Calicoes, 50 styles, at 5c per yard.

Our 36 inch Sheeting, at 5c, the best ever shown at the price.

We have them all and many others.

H. E. CHURCHILL & CO.,

No. 39 North Street.

Do You Want Fine Coffee?

Buy our Padang Java Coffee and fine Maracchino, mixed, at

30c. a POUND.

Finest Fresh Creamery Butter 17 Cents a Pound.

Granulated Sugar 5c for 7 lbs., \$4.75 a hundred

C. N. PREDMORE & SON.

No. 27 West Main Street.

For Saturday.

Home-grown Green Corn, nice

Pineapples, splendid Sweet Potatoes, Postum Cereal, Shredded

Whole Wheat Biscuit, Ralston's Health Club Breakfast Food,

Boneless Herring, 1 pound boxes; Fancy Print Butter at

BROSS & MUNDY'S, Telephone 39, 42 North St. Bond Checks on Cash Sales.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay and Straw.

C. J. EVERSON, Nos. 4 and 6 King Street.

The Middletown City Bookstore

SELLING HAMMOCKS WAY DOWN.

A \$2 00 Hammock, With a Pillow, for \$1.40.

Croquet, Base Ball Goods, Laura Jean Libbey's Latest Novel at

S. W. MILLSPAUGH & CO.'S, 20 NORTH STREET.

Clothier and Furnisher,

25 North St.

They are to be seen in our window.

SAMUEL LIPFELD,

Clothier and Furnisher,

25 North St.

Children's Clothing on a Silver Basis, 53c on the Dollar.

They are to be seen in our window.

SAMUEL LIPFELD,

Clothier and Furnisher,

25 North St.

SHOPPERS NOTE.

We Have Cut Prices on All Linen and Cotton Dress Goods.

We still have some very pretty wash fabrics left, and when you consider that the prices are so very little, the goods become doubly tempting.

You notice that we always have something interesting to say; always something new or extra cheap, so we want to call your attention to a new line of

SILKS!

suitable for waists, in a beautiful combination of colors. These goods are very choice; no two alike in color or pattern. Come in and let us show them to you.

J. D. HORTON, AGT.,

No. 27 West Main Street.

For Saturday.

Home-grown Green Corn, nice

Pineapples, splendid Sweet Potatoes, Postum Cereal, Shredded

Whole Wheat Biscuit, Ralston's Health Club Breakfast Food,

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Clothier and Furnisher,

25 North St.

HANFORD & HORTON.

"TO PROFIT BY A VACATION:

get tired in a new way," says the calendar.

We say take along a Kodak or a Camera

C. E. CRAWFORD FURNITURE CO.

\$10,000 WORTH OF Furniture, Carpets AND Crockery Must Go.

We have decided to reduce our stock at least \$10,000. Now look out. You will hear something drop. It will be prices. A word to the wise, etc.

C. E. Crawford Furniture Co.

44-46 North Street,

Middletown, N. Y.

When enjoying our delicious Vanilla Ice Cream Soda Water, just notice its perfect flavor. That's true Vanilla—our own make—such as we sell from Maine to California—famous for its purity. If your grocer hasn't it, come direct to us for it.

McMonagle & Rogers, Both Stores—30 North St. and 155 North St. (North Side Pharmacy.)

Fresh daily—our famous Chocolate Ice Cream Soda Water—very cold—very popular with lovers of chocolate.

McMonagle & Rogers, Both stores—30 North St. and 155 North St. (North Side Pharmacy.)

Carriage Sponges—some unusually good values at low prices.

McMonagle & Rogers, Both Stores—30 North St. and 155 North St. (North Side Pharmacy.)

Old fashioned Cold Cream for sunburn, chafing, etc. That's another thing we make in the old-fashioned way, believing that the better result justifies the extra trouble. Does it interest you at 15 and 25 cents?

McMonagle & Rogers, Both Stores—30 North St. and 155 North St. (North Side Pharmacy.)



We have an unsurpassed assortment of 14, 18 and 27 inch Veilings, comprising all the newest effects. Dotted Chiffon 25 cents a yard.

7 West Main Street, Middletown.

Fancher's

DAILY ARGUS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1896.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE "ARGUS" IS OPEN EVENINGS FROM SEVEN UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

BY UNITED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—Fair, possibly preceded by local thunder storms this afternoon or to-night; not quite so warm. Friday morning; easterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The following was the registry of the thermometer at Franklin's drug store, today:
7 a. m. 78°; 12 m. 88°; 3 p. m. 88°.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

Aug. 13.—Camp meeting, at Columbia Park.
Aug. 13.—Prof. Morrow's pictorial travels, at Midway Park.
Aug. 13.—Lawn party on lawn of Mrs. C. L. Merritt and Mrs. J. L. Wiggins.
Aug. 13.—Walter L. Mann's songs.
Aug. 13.—"A Green Goods Man," at Casino.
Aug. 13.—The People of August Order of Hibernians at Monmouth Park.
Aug. 13.—Majors family picnic, at Columbia Park.
Aug. 13.—Mildred Jackson (conductors) clam bake, at Longwood Hotel.
Aug. 13.—Excursion to Long Island, via N. Y. O. and W. R. Railroad.
Aug. 13.—Ten a Legion's reunion, at Midway Park.
Aug. 13.—Rev. J. H. Smith of Campbell track.
Aug. 13.—The Three Ervings, at Midway Park.
Aug. 13.—Sept. 3.—The Merritts, at Midway Park.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—Book, book lost. Reward offered.
—Lost, the diamond ring, set in a pair of Weller's diamonds.

LIVE LOCAL TOPICS.

—Band concert at Midway Park, to-night, in connection with the entertainment.
—A horse, thirty-five years old, died Monday, on J. M. Leeper's farm at Montgomery.
—Superintendent Van Duzer and his assistant were engaged in blowing out the water mains, today.

PERSONAL.

—Officer Patrick Barrett, of the State Hospital, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.
—Miss Harriet Loder, of Middletown, is visiting friends in town.—*Port Jervis Gazette.*
—Major Combs, of Middletown, was a visitor in town, Tuesday.—*Port Jervis Gazette.*
—Mrs. H. S. Minor and son, will leave on Erie train 5, this evening, for Kansas City.
—John Saunders, of Chester, formerly of Ellenville, is visiting relatives and friends in this city.
—Miss Jennie Reed, of Greenville, is spending a few days with relatives and friends in this city.
—Mr. Fabey, of Hornellville, the contractor for the new Erie depot, is in town, today.
—Mrs. Geo. Ball and children have gone to Passaic, for a two weeks' visit with friends.
—John Kelley was stricken with heat at Fishkill Plains, Tuesday, and died within two hours.
—Mason Hanna, a fifteen-year-old boy, was drowned while bathing at Mattawan, Tuesday.
—Peter Smith, of New York, a former Angus type, and his wife are visiting relatives and friends in town.
—Mrs. Theodore Allan and children, Douglas and Madeline, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Louden.
—Mrs. Mark Wilson, of Middletown, is visiting at J. M. Shaver's and other of her relatives in this section.—*Downsville News.*
—H. B. Hawkins, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Hagerstown, Md., formerly of this city, is in town calling on his friends.
—Mrs. Samuel M. Rutan and son, Lester, and Miss Flossie Beach will spend the rest of the summer at Middletown.—*Patterson News.*
—P. D. Harris has been appointed agent in this city and vicinity for the Brown Brothers' fruit and shrubbery nursery, of Rochester.
—Mrs. Arthur Conkling and son, Roy, left town, this morning, to spend a few weeks visiting relatives and friends, at Stamford and Riverside, Conn.
—Mrs. William Millspongh and Mrs. G. M. Millspongh and children, who have been visiting for several weeks at Elvira, Ohio, returned home, this morning.
—We are pleased to learn that Supervisor C. J. Boyd, who is suffering from appendicitis, is better, today, and that his physician and family feel very hopeful.
—Misses Alice and Amy Dixon, of England, and Miss Mabel Stephenson, of this city, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Fredericks, at Middletown.—*Patterson News.*
—Gabriel Tuthill arrived in town on Erie train 9, this morning. He stopped off in New York, yesterday, and took in the big meeting at Madison Square Garden.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Decker returned home, last night, from a two weeks' business and pleasure trip with a horse and carriage through the principal villages on the shores of Long Island. The ride was greatly enjoyed by both, notwithstanding the extreme heat.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

An Elopement that Resulted in a Happy Union—George Ball in a Reminiscence Mood on the Tenth Anniversary of His Marriage.

There is scarcely ever an elopement but all manner of evils to follow are predicted and it sometimes happens with elopers as with others who marry, that happiness does not follow their union; but there are instances in which young people over come parental opposition by clandestine marriages and their wedded life is as happy as if the nuptial knot had been tied at the altar of the home with the willing consent of all interested.

Of this class are Mr. and Mrs. George Ball, of this city. Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of their marriage, and Mr. Ball, speaking of the event, showed an Anna reporter a copy of the Hartford Telegram of August 12th, 1886, giving quite a long account of his elopement with Rosa Glezewski from that city.

The young lady's stepfather had forbidden Mr. Ball the house and did his best to break up the attachment between them. Mr. Ball was an industrious tailor, but her stepfather wanted her to marry a man of means—one more worthy of her social position, but she loved Mr. Ball and eloped with him on the night of August 11, 1886, and they were married on the following day, at Gardfield, N. J.

They have lived happily together, have two boys and a girl and long ago, the stepfather, who is now dead, forgave them.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Middletowner, Caught in a Surging Sea of Humanity and Unable to Gain an Entrance.

Some of the Middletown gentlemen who had tickets to Madison Square Garden did not fare any better than thousands of others who had no tickets. They were caught in the immense throng that surrounded the Garden and could get no where near the entrance, but were driven back by the mounted police, and in some instances experienced rough treatment from the blue-coats, who were either rattled, or as one man put it, wanted to keep the crowd out of the Garden.

Postmaster Elwood managed to get through the lines and had a good seat. Gabe Tuthill, who never gets lost, found a friend who furnished him with a National Committee-man's badge and occupied a seat on the platform.

A gentleman from the town of Crawford who had a ticket, which the police could not recognize, found an officer who gladly opened a way for him through the crowd when he represented that he had come all the way from Georgia to hear Mr. Bryan.

The Middletowners who failed to get into the garden were not altogether disappointed, for they heard Bryan's and Sewall's impromptu speeches from the verandah of the Berthold Hotel.

OBITUARY.

James Otwell.

James Otwell, a well known wholesale grocer, of New York City, and one of the oldest New York merchants, died at his home there, Thursday evening, of heart prostration, aged eighty-nine years. He was a native of Ireland and came to this country in 1825. Mr. Otwell was represented in this vicinity for many years by Patrick Dougherty and had a large trade throughout this and Sullivan counties and all who dealt with him found him thoroughly honorable and honest business man.

May Ogden.

Miss May, the youngest daughter of the late Wood T. Ogden, died in New York, Tuesday night, in her twenty-third year. She had been failing for several months, but her death was undoubtedly hastened by the intense heat.

She is survived by her mother, Mrs. De Smett, one sister, Daisy, and a brother, Frank. Mrs. D. S. Sayer is a half sister. The body was brought to this city on train 9, to day, and interred in the family plot in Hillside. A brief service was held at the grave, at which Rev. F. A. Heath officiated.

Sally Buchanan.

Mrs. Sally Buchanan, widow of William A. Buchanan, who died at Unionville, about forty years ago, died at the Old Ladies' Home, in this city, this morning, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Buchanan had been an inmate of the Home about two years. She is survived by a daughter, Elinor E. Buchanan, of Goshen, and a half-sister, Mrs. John Miller, of Florida.

The funeral notice appears elsewhere.

Thefts from Gardens.

Residents on West Main street, beyond Monaghan avenue, have been annoyed considerably of late by thefts of vegetables from their gardens. The parties have been discovered and are warned that if the practice is continued arrests will follow.

A Farmer Drops Dead.

Edward Van Sickle, an aged farmer residing near Libertyville, Sussex county, while going out to milk at 6 o'clock, Tuesday evening, remarked that he felt badly and a moment later fell dead in his door yard.

Asylums Go to Liberty.

The Asylums went to Liberty, today, to play a return game with the Meccas, whom they defeated in this city, yesterday. A number of base ball enthusiasts accompanied the team to do the rooting.

FOURTEEN TO ONE.

The Asylums Easily Defeat the "All Conquering" Meccas, of Liberty—An Interesting, Though One-sided Game.

The celebrated Mecca Base Ball Club, of Liberty, whose numerous victories over the crack semi-professional teams of this section of the country have been widely heralded, proved easy victims for the Asylums, yesterday afternoon.

The score would indicate a very one-sided, uninteresting game, but it is just the opposite of the facts. The game was replete with brilliant playing by the members of the both teams, and twelve of the fourteen runs made by the Asylums were the result of the bunched hits in the second and eighth innings.

In the latter inning with three men on bases, Lammur hit the ball for a home run, for which he was rewarded with the usual five dollar bill from Dr. Talcott.

Kelly had been engaged to pitch for the Asylums, but he failed to put in an appearance and Corwin was obliged to go into the box. He had the hard hitting Meccas at his mercy, but six sure hits being made from his delivery.

His support was excellent. Rinecker, at third, made several magnificent stops and throws. Morehead, at short, Murray, at second and Shea, at first, completed the infield and they captured everything in sight. Lammur is an excellent back stop and his throwing to bases was a feature of the game. Wengert, Lawler and Miller, of Goshen, played the outfield.

Thatcher and Jacklirsch were the battery for the visitors and the former pitched a good game with the exception of the innings noted.

Considering the extreme heat the attendance was very good.

Both teams went to Liberty, today, where they will play another game. It is said that Westervelt, of the Orange Athletics, will pitch against the Asylums.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Asylums..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 0-14
Meccas..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1

HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Henry Barnes, Charged With Stealing B. F. Writer's Horse, in Goshen Jail.

Henry Barnes, the aged man arrested on the charge of stealing B. F. Writer's horse, last April, was taken to Otisville and given a preliminary hearing before Justice Ketcham, Tuesday evening, at which he was identified as the man who had been seen loitering and begging about the village at the time of the theft. The hearing was adjourned to Friday in order to secure the attendance of persons from whom Barnes purchased oats after the horse was stolen, and Barnes was placed in Goshen jail for safe keeping.

Barnes was at the Newburgh Alms House several days before his arrest. The Superintendent of the Alms House says the old man is suffering from consumption and he does not believe that he will live long enough to be tried for the crime with which he is charged.

DIED ON THE MARY POWELL.

A New York Woman Succumbs to the Heat on Her Way to the Mountains.

A Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and their young son, of New York, boarded the Mary Powell, which carried the O. and W. excursionists, yesterday, to go to Kingston. Mrs. Rosenbaum was suffering from the terrible heat, and the journey was taken to get her to the mountains as quickly as possible.

She grew worse after boarding the boat, however, and a Poughkeepsie physician who was on board did all he could for her, but she died about an hour after the boat left the dock.

Ontario and Western's Increased Earnings.

The Ontario and Western reports for the first week of August earnings of \$86,115, an increase of \$15,602 over the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1st to Aug. 7th earnings are \$2,194,950, an increase of \$91,047 over the corresponding period last year.

Going to the Adirondacks.

Merritt I. Beers and Misses Bessie Beers, Eunice Miller and Frances and Nora Hook, will start, to-morrow, for Indian Lake in the Adirondacks, where they will be the guests of Talcott and Theodore Vanance at Breezy Rock Cottage.

Feed the Nerves.

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

All druggists guarantee Dr. Miles' PILLS to stop Headache. "One cent a dose."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

GEO. B. ADAMS & CO.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

INCIDENTS AND HAPPENINGS IN COSHEN.

Presbyterian Sunday School Picnic—Board of Education Officers—Real Estate Sale—Will Attend the Foresters' Picnic—Grievance Day—Personal Notes

From Our Regular Correspondent

—The Presbyterian Sunday School will hold its annual picnic on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Education was held Tuesday evening and the following officers were elected: Dr. F. W. Seward, President; J. W. Hayne, Treasurer, John M. H. Coleman, Collector.

—Mrs. Isaac Van Leuven has purchased the Snyder property on Greenwich street, where she resides. Price \$4,000.

—A delegation from Court Goshen will attend the Foresters' picnic at Orange Lake, Friday.

—The town assessors will meet to hear grievances next Tuesday morning, at the Town Clerk's office, at 9 o'clock.

—Mrs. H. H. Budd, of Como, Pa., is visiting her parents in this village.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Corwin are at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks.

—The ninety-eighth quarterly session of the I. O. G. T. of Orange county will be held in Goshen, Friday, Aug. 14, under the auspices of the Goshen lodge. The morning session, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be held in the Sunday School room of the M. E. Church. There will be a public meeting at Music Hall in the evening at 8 o'clock and the following programme is announced: Music and opening prayer by Rev. Geo. C. Betts, of St. James' Episcopal Church, Goshen; words of welcome to the lodges of the county by Rev. S. F. White, pastor of the M. E. Church; response by the Rev. J. W. Leadbetter, of Florida; a temperance address by Rev. Angelo Osterander, formerly pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Middletown, now in charge of Trinity Church, Poughkeepsie, and vocal and instrumental musical selections. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to the general public.

TAKEN TO A NEW YORK HOSPITAL

Miss Louise Hartwell Taken to the Presbyterian Hospital by Her Brother, Dr. J. A. Hartwell.

Miss Louise Hartwell, who was prostrated by typhoid fever while camping at Hartwood and taken to the home of her aunt, Mrs. James Bennett, in Port Jervis, was, yesterday, removed to the Presbyterian Hospital in New York by her brother, Dr. J. A. Hartwell. Dr. Hartwell on reaching Port Jervis and learning sister's condition decided that, since she was strong enough to stand the journey, it would be better to take her to the hospital, where he is one of the house physicians, that she might be under his personal care and receive better nursing than is possible in a private home. He accordingly made the necessary arrangements and she was taken to the city on a cot in the baggage car of one of the afternoon trains.

She stood the journey well, and at last advice was doing as well as could be expected.

A Lawn Party.

The Daughters of the King of Grace Church will give a lawn party, Thursday evening, August 13th, on the lawn of Mrs. C. L. Merritt and Mrs. J. L. Wiggins, corner Highland avenue and Prospect street. Admission 10 cents. The proceeds of the candy table will be for the Fresh Air fund.

Sussex County Peach Crop a Dead Failure.

The peach crop of Sussex county is such a complete failure, this year, that it is estimated that not over 1,000 baskets will be shipped from the entire county.

If your dealer tells you that something else is "just as good" as Doan's Ointment for Hives, Pin Worms, Itching Piles, or other itches of the skin, tell him you want the original. It is safe, never failing.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

SLIGHTLY SCORCHED.

In lighting the gas in our north window, Saturday night, we had a little blaze that scorched twenty pair

Summer Blankets.

Here They are—10-4 Size at 15c

Each and the 11-4, fancy,

at 75c a Pair.

Another invoice of wide Dresden Ribbon at 19c a yard, worth 45c a yard.

Wide Taffeta Ribbon, in opera shades, at 25c a yard.

All short lengths of Dimities and Organdies, the 10, 12½ and 15c quality, at 5c a yard.

The 17c Fine Organdies at 12½c a yard.

The 30c Imported Wash Dress Goods at 19c a yard.

Ladies' Figured Mohair Separate Skirts at \$1.48.

All \$4 and \$5 Ladies' Shoes \$1.50 a pair.

The \$1 and \$1.25 Slippers at 50c a pair.

The \$2 Oxford Ties at \$1 a pair.

The 60c Rubber Overshoes at 25c a pair.

September Delineator now ready.

GEO. B. ADAMS & CO.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF INFANT FOODS

AT OLNEY'S PHARMACY, FRANKLIN SQUARE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, AUG. 14 AND 15,

we will place on front counter about

25 Pieces Best 10c Outing Flannel at 7 1-2c a Yard.

These are not the low priced thin goods, but first quality, A No. 1 goods. Look, ten yards will cost 75 cents. Just the thing for fall and winter wrappers, tea gowns, etc. Drop in early to get the choice patterns.

WELLER & DEMEREST.

